GUBANOV, A. G.; LITVINOV, V. V.; SMIRNOV, A. A.; KHMELEVSKAYA, G. A.

Experimental data on the use of porolon for alloplasty. Grud. khir. no.4:66-71 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz Kiyevskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza imeni akademika F. G. Yanovskogo i Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta meditsinskoy klimatologii i klimatoterapii imeni I. M. Sechenova (Yalta). Adres avtorov: Krym, Yalta, ul. Dzerzhinskogo, d. 48. Institut imeni I. M. Sechnova, korp. 12

(PLASTICS—THERAPEUTIC USE)
(LUNGS—SURGERY)

LITVINOV, V.V.; SHTYROV, M.V.

Use of Ilca and Engel'gardt-Smirnova methods for comparative evaluation of the content of cholesterol in blood serum of atherosclerosis patients. Lab. delo no.10:599-601 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Sochinskiy sanatoriy Ministerstva oborony SSSR (nachal'nik - polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby M.V. Vasil'yev).

LITVINOV, V.V., Cand Med Sci--(diss) "Quantitative determination of pepsin and chloric acid in the content of gastric juice upon ~~the drinking~~ the consumption of mineral waters of the health resort 'Goryachiy Klyuch' [Hot Spring])." Mos, 1958 12 pp (Min of Health RSFSR. State Sci Res Inst of Health Resort Science and Physiotherapy), 200 copies (KL,45-58, 152)

LITVINOV, V.V.

Effect of mineral drinking water from Goryachiy Klyuch on gastric secretion in a dog. Vop.kur.fizioter. i lech.fiz.kul't. 23 no.2: 110-113 Mr-Ap '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Iz kafedry biokhimii (zav. - prof. N.P.Pyatnitskiy) Kubanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(GORYACHIY KLYUCH--MINERAL WATERS)
(STOMACH--SECRETIONS)

LITVINOV, V.V.

Effect of carbonic acid on the secretion of pepsin and hydrochloric acid into gastric juice. Farm.i toks. 23 no.2:166-169 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Kafedra biokhimii (zav. - prof. N.P.Pyatnitskiy) Kubanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(CARBON DIOXIDE) (PEPSIN) (GASTRIC JUICE)

LITVINOV, V.V.

Action of salt and sodium bicarbonate-salt waters on the secretion of pepsin and hydrochloric acid. Vop.kur., fizioter.i lech.fiz. kul't. 27 no.3:221-224 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Iz kafedry biokhimii (zav. - prof. N.P.Pyatnitskiy) Kubanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(PEPSIN) (HYDROCHLORIC ACID) (GORYACHIY KLYUCH--MINERAL WATERS)

LITVINOV, V.V.

Effect of sea bathing on the secretory function of the stomach.
Vop. kur., fizioter. i lech. fiz. kul't. 29 no.1:34-37 '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

1. Eksperimental'nyy otdel (zav.- dotsent V.A. Zarubin)
Instituta meditsinskoy klimatologii i klimatoterapii imeni
Sechenova (dir. B.V. Bogutskiy), Yalta.

KRETOV, A.Ye.; LITVINOV, V.V.

Chlorination of anthracene by N,N-dichlorophenylsulfamide. Zhur. ob. khim. 30 no.9:3028-3031 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut.
(Anthracene) (Sulfamide)

KRETOV, A. Ye.; LITVINOV, V.V.

Chlorination of fluorene by N, N-dichlorobenzenesulfonamide.
Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no.4:1183-1185 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskogo.
(Fluorene) (Dichloramine)

KRETOV, A.Ye.; LITVINOV, V.V.

Chemistry of fluorene. Part 1: New derivatives of fluorene. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.8:2585-2588 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni F.E. Dzerzhinskogo.

(Fluorene)

KRETOV, A.Ye.; LITVINOV, V.V.

Chemistry of fluorene. Part 2: Acylation of fluorene with maleic anhydride after Friedel-Crafts. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.9:2880-2882 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

(Fluorene) (Maleic anhydride)

✓

KRETOV, A.Ye.; LITVINOV, V.V.

Preparation of esters of β-2-fluorenoyl- and 2,7-dichloro-β-3-fluorenoylacrylic acids. Zhur.VHKO 7 no.2:239-240 '62.
(MIRA 15:4)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut.
(Fluoreneacrylic acid)

KRETOV, A.Ye.; LITVINOV, V.V.; DUBINA, V.L.

Chemistry of fluorene. Part 3: Acylation of 2,7-dichlorofluorene with maleic anhydride. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.5:1564-1567 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni F.E.Dzerzhinskogo.

(Fluorene) (Maleic anhydride)

S/080/62/035/002/022/022
D204/D302

AUTHORS: Kretov, A. Ye. and Litvinov, V. V.

TITLE: Anthracene - 9,10- diacetic acid (ADA)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 35, no. 2, 1962, 464-466

TEXT: Synthesis of ADA is described in view of the potential use of the compound in producing polyesters. The following scheme was adopted: A. Dimethyl formamide was found to be the best solvent for preparing the 9,10-anthranilene dinitrile, reducing the reaction time and consumption of KCN and giving a high yield of the product. The dinitrile was not purified before hydrolysis to the final product to avoid losses. ADA was purified by dissolving it in 10% soda solution, washing with $CHCl_3$, acidification, twofold recrystallization from aqueous dioxan and drying in vacuo. The melting point was 308 - 315°C, with decomposition. Quality of the 9.10-bis (chloromethyl) anthracene was observed to have a considerable influence on the yield and purity of ADA. It was also found that a certain amount of water enhanced the rate and yield of the

Card 1/2

Anthracene - 9,10-diacetic ... S/080/62/035/002/022/022
D204/D302

nitrile forming reaction. Synthesis of 9,10-anthracene dicarboxylic acid, attempted by the above method, proved unsuccessful. Full experimental details are given. There are 4 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: G. Rio, C.R., 236, 496, (1953); M. Miller, R. Amidon and P. Tawney, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 77, 2845, (1955).

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra organicheskoy khimii Dnepropetrovskogo khimiko-tekhnologicheskogo instituta imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskogo (Department of Organic Chemistry of the Dnepropetrovsk Institute of Chemical Technology imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy)

SUBMITTED: December 12, 1960

Card 2/2

KRETOV, A.Ye.; LITVINOV, V.V.

Chemistry of fluorene. Part 4: Synthesis of new 2,3,7-trisubstituted fluorenes. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.11:3799-3801 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni F.E. Dzerzhinskogo.

(Fluorene)

KRETOV, A. Ye.; LITVINOV, V. V.

Chemistry of fluorene. Part 5:2,7-dichloro-β-1-fluorenoyl-acrylic acid. Zhur. ob. khim. 33 no.1:267-269 '63. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskogo.

(Fluoreneacrylic acid)

LITVINOV, V.Ya.; KOGAN, N.G.

Experience in the use of rail chairs with an expanded supporting
Put' i put.khoz. 5 no.7:10-11 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Rukovoditel' laboratorii putevogo khozyaystva Ural'skogo otdeleniya Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zheleznodorozhnogo transporta, otvetstvennyy sekretar' Obshchestvennogo redaktsionnogo soveta zhurnala "Put' i putevoye khozyaystvo" na Sverdlovskoy doroge (for Litvinov). 2. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo otdela sluzhby puti, predsedatel' Obshchestvennogo redaktsionnogo soveta zhurnala "Put' i putevoye khozyaystvo" na Sverdlovskoy doroge (for Kogan).
(Railroads—Rails)

LITVINOV, [illegible], inzh.; KIREYEV, V.L., inzh.

Investigating the flow of material during the raising of a granite support. Shakht. stroi. 9 no.6:14-15 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gornorudnyy institut, Krivoy Rog.

LITVINOV, V.Ya., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Tamplet made of glass plastics. Put' put.khoz. 8 no.2:7 '64.
(MIRA 17:3)

. Ural'skoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zheleznodorozhnogo transporta, Sverdlovsk.

KOVALEV, A.F.; DODZHANSKIY, N.Ye.; KANIVETS, A.P.; LITVINOV, V.Ya.

Initial practice of using rod bolting in drill drifts in the "Gigant" Mine. Sbor. nauch. trud. NIGRI no.7:8-10 '60. (MIRA 14:12)

(Krivoy Rog Basin—Mine roof bolting)

KOROLEV, I.M., inzh.; LITVINOV, V.Ya., inzh.; GRIBANOV, I.P., inzh.

Mechanization of the operations in erecting concrete supports in haulage horizons. Shakht. stroi. 7 no.2:17-18 F '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gornorudnyy institut.
(Krivoy Rog Basin—Mine timbering)
(Concrete construction—Equipment and supplies)

LITVINOV, V.Ya., inzh. (Sverdlovsk); MIKHALEV, M.S., kand. tekhn. nauk
(Sverdlovsk)

Rails manufactured by two combines. Put' i put. khoz. 9
no.3:5-6 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

LITVINOV, V. YE.

USSR/Metallurgy - Welding, Methods Nov 52

"Semiautomatic Spot Welding of Fillet Joints With a Portable Welder," B. V. Azarov and Engr V. Ye. Litvinov

Avtogen Delo, No 11, pp 28, 29

Describes method used in production for welding stiffening ribs of tee or bulb sections to sheet metal 2-4 mm thick. Joining is realized by row of welded points, spacing of which may be calculated by formula. Method, in comparison with

266T54

manual intermittent welding, showed double productivity and considerable decrease in deformations of constructions.

LITVINOV, V.Ye.

Tilting metal forms for making border stones. Suggested by V.E. Litvinov. Rats. predl. no 37:7-8 '59. (MIRA 14:1)
(Curbstones)

LITVINOV, Ye.M.; GLEZER, I.G.; GOL'DSHTEYN, B.O.; NOVIKOVA, V.L.

Operation of small size Dinas(silica)brick coke ovens. Koks i khim. no.2:25-27 '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Koksokhimstantsiya (for Litvinov). 2. Yenakiyevskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod (for Glezer, Gol'dshteyn, Novikova).
(Yenakiyevo—Coke ovens)

USSR / Pharmacology. Toxicology. Chemicotherapeutic Preparations. Anti-Biotics. V

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur - Biologiya, No. 3, 1959, 14021

Author : Frishman, M.P.; Meshchaninova, Ye. A.; Litvinov, Ye. S.; Shinkarevskaya, A. S., Shiryayeva, N. A.

Inst : Kharkov Society of Medical Science

Title : Treatment of Syphilis With Ecmonovocillin.

Orig Pub : Tr. Khar'kovsk. nauchn. med. o-va, 1957, vyp. 9, 196-200

Abstract : No abstract

Card 1/1

LITVINOV, Ye.V.

Structural defects of beet slicers and measures for eliminating them. Sakh.prom. 28 no.5:22-25 '54. (MLRA 7:9)

1. Ukrsakhremsnab.
(Sugar machinery)

Ukr Sugar ind Supplies

SHLIPCHENKO, Z.S.; LITVINOV, Ye. V.

Factors which must be taken into account in selecting the SOT and NF-125 type of pump. Sakh.prom. 28 no.7:11-14 '54. (MLRA 8:1)

1. Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti im. Mikoyana (for Shlipchenko) 2. Ukrsakhremsnab (for Litvinov).
(Sugar industry--Equipment and supplies) (Pumping machinery)

LITVINOV, Ye.V.

Modernization of equipment of Mironovka Sugar Plant. Sakh. prom. 31
no.1:28-30 Ja '57. (MIRA 10:4)

1. Ukrglavsakhar.
(Mironovka--Sugar industry--Equipment and supplies)

[illegible]

MAR'YANCHIK, V.L.; LITVINOV, Ye.V.

Efficient beet-ensiling machine. Sakh. prom. 31 no.5:41-45 My '57.

1. Ministerstvo promyshlennosti prodovol'stvennykh tovarov USSR. (for Mar'yanchik). 2. Ukrglavsakhar (for Litvinov).
(Sugar industry--Equipment and supplies)
(Loading and unloading)

ZOTOV, V.P.; MAKHINYA, M.M.; PARSHIKOV, M.Ya.; GAVRILOV, A.N.; SILIN, P.M.; GOLOVIN, P.V.; KHEYZE, N.V.; BUZANOV, I.F.; KHELEMSKIY, M.Z.; YAPASKURT, V.V.; SHARKO, A.P.; SANOV, N.M.; LITVAK, I.M.; IVANOV, S.Z.; LEPESHKIN, I.P.; KLEYMAN, B.M.; YEPISHIN, A.S.; GOLUB, S.I.; GERASIMOV, S.I.; GEUBE, V.R.; PASHKOVSKIY, F.M.; LITVINOV, Ye.V.; BENIN, G.S.; IVANOV, P.Ya.; VINOGRADOV, N.V.; PONOMARENKO, A.P.: ZHIDKOV, A.A.; KOVAL', Ye.T.; KARTASHOV, A.K.; NOVIKOV, V.A.

Sixtieth birthday of A.N.Shakin, Director of the Central Scientific Research Institute of the Sugar Industry. Sakh. prom. 35 no.7:33 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Shakin, Anatolii Nikitovich, 1901-)
(Sugar industry)

NOVIKOV, Vasiliy Aleksandrovich; KICHIGIN, Nikolay Mikhaylovich; VASIL'YEV, Vladimir Ivanovich; ; LITVINOV, Ye.V., inzh., retsenzent; SERIK, A.P., red.

[The TL-TsINS single-bucket tractor-mounted loaders and shovelling machines] Odnokovshovye traktornye pogruzchiki-traktornye lopaty TL-TsINS. Moskva, Pishchevaia promyshlennost', 1965. 141 p. (MIRA 18:6)

LITVINOV, Yu.I., inzhener.

Steam hydration of oil. Masl. -zhir.prom. 23 no.1:37 '57.
(MLRA 10:1)

1. Saratovskiy zhirkombinat.
(Hydration) (Oils and fats)

L 53687-65 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c) JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5008783 S/0126/65/019/003/0375/0379
539.22:669.35

23
31
B

AUTHOR: Livshits, B. G.; Litvinov, Yu. M.; Sumin, V. I.

TITLE: Analysis of ordering in copper-base alloys

27

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 19, no. 3, 1965, 375-379

18

TOPIC TAGS: copper base alloy, metal electrical property, ordered alloy 16

6 27

ABSTRACT: The electrical properties of solid solutions of gallium (10, 12, and 16% by wt.) in copper are studied in relation to the tempering temperature after quenching from 800°C with fixation in water. The Hall constant, absolute differential thermal emf, and resistivity are measured in the interval from room temperature to 100°C. It was found that a transformation occurs in the 200-700°C interval of tempering temperatures which changes the properties of alloys located in the single-phase region of the copper-gallium equilibrium diagram. One explanation suggested for these changes is that quenching from high temperatures creates a higher degree of short-range order than tempering. The order is the result of atomic redistribution by residual vacancies. Another explanation suggested is that quench-

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ACCESSION NR: AP5008788 6 2

ing statistically fixes the unordered distribution of atoms in a lattice whereas tempering stabilizes the low-temperature state. It is assumed that there is a high non-equilibrium concentration of vacancies in alloys quenched in water from high temperatures. The activation energy of the vacancies was considerably lower in these alloys than the corresponding value for copper. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov (Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys)

SUBMITTED: 28Apr64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM, NP

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 007

BAB

Card 2/2

LIVSHITS, B.G.; LITVINOV, Yu.M.; SUMIN, V.I.

Studying ordering in copper-base alloys. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 19 no.3:375-379 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov.

MANKOV, V.S., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; NIKOLAYCHUK, M.A.; GEYST, I.Ya.;
LITVINOV, Yu.M., red.

[Distribution and specialization of branches of agriculture in the Murgab and Tedzhen Oases] Razmeshchenie i spetsializatsiia otraslei sel'skogo khoziaistva v Murgabskom i Tedzhenskom oazisakh. Ashkhabad, Turkmenskoe izd-vo, 1964. 142 p. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Akademiya nauk Turkmenskoy SSR, Ashkhabad. Institut ekonomiki.

ACC NR: AP6021493 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/011/0143/0144

INVENTOR: Ryzhko, L. S.; Livanov, Yu. V.; Semikopenko, A. M.

ORG: None

TITLE: A fuel intake device. Class 63, No. 182541

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 11, 1966, 143-144

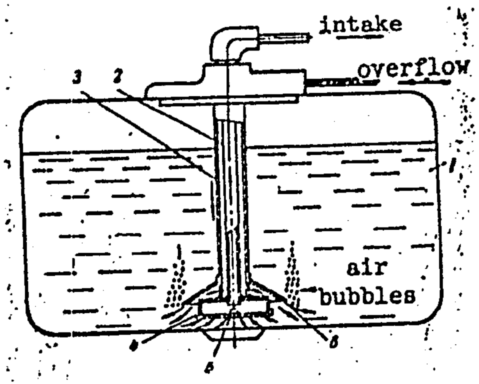
TOPIC TAGS: fuel heating, engine fuel system, storage tank, filter

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a fuel intake device for fuel tanks used in transport vehicles. The device is heated by the fuel flowing from the force pump. The unit contains an intake and an overflow pipe which are coaxial. The intake is equipped with a screen filter located at the intake tube end. Air from the force pump is kept out of the fuel by perforating the overflow tube which surrounds the fuel delivery tube. The perforations are above the fuel intake. A tapered fitting is attached to the overflow pipe. This fitting has a wide opening above the perforations and a clearance with respect to the fuel intake.

UDC: 629.113

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6021493



1—fuel tank; 2—intake tube; 3—overflow tube; 4—filler tube; 5—screen; 6—tapered fitting

SUB CODE: 13, 21/ SUBM DATE: 13Dec62

Card 2/2

TREMBACH, Vladimir Viktorovich; LITVINOV-LUNTS, V.S., red.; FRIDKIN, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Luminaires] Svetil'niki; teoriia i raschet. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1953. 383 p. (MIRA 11:8)
(Electric lamps)

GUTOROV, M.M., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; LITVINOV-LUNTS, V.S., inzh., red.

[Collection of problems for the course on "Lighting Engineering."] Sbornik zadach po kursu "Osnovy svetotekhniki." Moskva, Mosk.ordena Lenina energ.in-t. Pt.1. 1958. 74 p. (MIRA 12:8)

(Lighting--Study and teaching)

LUKACHER, Viktor Grigor'yevich; LITVINOV-LUNTS, V.S., red.; VORONIN,
K.P., tekhn.red.

[Fluorescent lights] Osvetitel'nye ustroistva s liumi-
nestsentnymi lampami. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1959. 183 p.
(MIRA 12:10)

(Fluorescent lighting)

TREMBACH, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; LITVINOV-LUNTS, Y.S., inzh.

Design of a deep-bowl lighting fixture equipped with a wave-shaped mirror-reflector surface. Svetotekhnika 5 no.5:15-19 My '59.
(MIRA 12:7)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut.
(Electric lighting--Equipment and supplies)

LITVINOVA, A.A.,

USSR/General Biology - Individual Development. B-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 5, 1958, 19065

Author : Litvinova, A.A.
Inst : -
Title : A Case of Finding "Camels Bread" in the Fetal Sac of the Single-Humped Camel.

Orig Pub : Tr. Turkm. s.-kh. in-ta, 1956, 8, 235-236

Abstract : In pregnant mares, large and small horned cattle, and swine, olive or dark-brown bodies are found in the allantoidal cavity, representing interlacing portions of the fetal sac, the so-called "foal bread." Similar formations were found in two single-humped female camels.

Card 1/1

BOK, I.I.; BARBOT de MARNI, A.V.; VISLOGUZOVA, A.V.; GALIYEV, M.S.;
LI, A.B.; LOMONOVICH, M.I.; YAKOVENKO, Z.V.; ASSING, I.I.;
NURMANGALIYEV, A.B.; SOKOLOV, S.I.; GRIGOR'YEVA, Ye.P.;
SEROV, N.P.; LEONOV, G.M.; ZAKHAROV, B.S.; ZAGAYNOV, V.I.;
BOROVSKIY, V.M.; LITVINOVA, A.A.; POGREBINSKIY, M.A.;
NASONOVA, O.M.; KHAYDAROV, R.M.; SUVOROVA, R.I., red.;
ALFEROVA, P.F., tekhn. red.

[Ili Valley, its nature and resources] Iliiskaia dolina, ee priroda i resursy. Pod obshchei red. M.I.Lomonovicha. Alma-Ata, Izd-vo AN Kaz.SSR, 1963. 338 p. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR, Alma-Ata. Institut geologicheskikh nauk. 2. Nauchnyye sotrudniki Instituta geologicheskikh nauk AN KazSSR (for Bok, Barbot de Marni, Wisloguzova, Galiyev, Li, Lomonovich, Yakovenko). 3. Institut pochvovedeniya AN KazSSR (for Assing, Nurmangaliyev, Sokolov, Borovskiy, Litvinova, Pogrebinskiy). 4. Institut botaniki AN KazSSR (for Grigor'yeva, Nasonova). 5. Institut zoologii AN KazSSR (for Serov). 6. Kazakhskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Leonov). 7. Ministerstvo sel'skogo khozyaystva KazSSR (for Zakharov). 8. Kazanskiy filial Instituta "Gidroproyekt" im. S.Ya.Zhuka (for Khaydarov).

(Ili Valley--Physical geography)

LITVINOVA, A.A.

Some features of takyr soils along the lower Ili River. Izv.AN Kazakh.SSR.Ser.bot.i pochev. no.3:18-25 '58. (MIRA 13:5)
(Ili Valley--Takyr)

LITVINOVA, A. A., Cand Agri Sci -- (diss) "Soils along the lower Ela River and prospects for their agricultural reclamation," Alma-Ata, 1960, 18 pp (Kazakh State Agricultural Institute) (KL, 34-60, 123)

LITVINOVA, A.A.

Soils of the lower Ili Valley. Izv.AN Kazakh.SSR.Ser bot.i pochv.
no.2:49-84 '60.

(MIRA 14:4)

(Ili Valley--Soils)

LITVINOVA, A.A.

Sodium carbonate salinization of soils in the lower Ili Valley. Izv. AN Kazakh.SSR. Ser. bot. i pochv. no.2:56-63 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

(Ili Valley--Minerals in soils) (Soils--Sodium content)

BEZUGLYY, S.F.; LITVINOVA, A.F.; POKROVSKIY, Ye.A.

Physicochemical investigations of insecticidal emulsions and solutions with emulsifiers in order to improve the methods for preparing the above form of insecticides. [Trudy] NIUIF no.164: 29-31 '59. (MIRA 15:5)

(Insecticides)

BEZUGLYY, S.F.; LITVINOVA, A.F.

Kinetics of structure formation in the 50% DDT paste. [Trudy] NIUIF no.171:97-102 '61. (MIRA 15:7)
(DDT (Insecticide))

BARDYSHEV, I.I.; CHERNYAYEVA, O.I.; LITVINOVA, A.N.

Rapid method for the quantitative determination of the amount of pinenes in terpene mixtures. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 8 no.2: 15-17 '55. (MLRA 8:10)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy lesokhimicheskiy institut
(Pinene) (Terpenes)

Litvinov A, A.N.

2

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0
8

Chem

2782. Method for the rapid quantitative determination of total pinenes in mixtures of terpenes. I. I. Bardyshev, O. I. Chernyayeva, and A. N. Litvinova. *Gidrolisnaya i Lesokhim. Prom.*, 1955, (3), 16–17; *Ref. Zhur., Khim.*, 1955, (19), Abstr. No. 43,342.—A thermometric method is described, based on the measurement of the temp. of isomerisation, polymerisation and partial etherification reactions of the isomerisation products of α- (I) and β-pinenes (II) by the action of H_2SO_4 in acetic acid medium. Of the three terpene hydrocarbons of turpentine, only I and II give a change of temp. under the reaction conditions described. The total amount of heat evolved is proportional to the content of I and II. The sample soln. (10 ml) and a mixture of 100 per cent. acetic acid and 50 per cent. H_2SO_4 (10:1 by vol.) (10 ml) are mixed in a test-tube in a Dewar flask at 25° ± 0·1° C. The apparatus is kept in a regulated water bath. At first the temp. drops by 0·2° to 0·3° C because of the soln. effect. Increase of temp. of the reaction, Δt, is calculated by subtracting the min. temp. from the max. temp. reached, and then the content of I is determined by a calibration curve made from an artificial mixture of pure I dissolved in turpentine

1/2

BARDYSHEV, I.I., CHERNYAYEVA, O.I ...

(from which I and II have been completely distilled off). The standard deviation in the determination of Δ*t* is ±0·13 per cent., equiv. to ±0·5 per cent. of I. The max. temp. is reached for turpentines in 3 to 6 min., and for distilled residues in 30 min. The distilled residues are therefore diluted with pure I (1:1 by wt.). The described method gives a provisional content of I, for turpentines contain II also, the Δ*t* of which is higher. To determine the actual content of I plus II, subtract 1·5 per cent. (experimental correction calculated on a max. content of 3 per cent. of II in oil of *Pinus sylvestris*) from the result obtained. Camphene does not interfere.

C. D. KOPKIN

2/2

RADKEVICH, V.A.; LITVINOVA, A.N. [Litvinava, A.N.]

Development of caterpillars of the Chinese tussah moth reared on cut oak and birch twigs. Vestsi AN BSSR.Ser.biial.nav. no.2:67-74 '59. (MIRA 12:9)

(WHITE RUSSIA--SILKWORMS)

LITVINOVA, A.N. [Litvinava, A.N.]

Biology of the leaf roller Pandemis heparana Schiff. Vestsi AN BSSR Ser. biial. nav. no.3:126-130 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

14-57-6-12318

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 6, p 86 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Pashkova, T. A., Litvinova, A. P.

TITLE: A Hydrochemical Description of Piscicultural Ponds at the Collective Farm Imeni Stalin in the Bogodukhov Region (Gidrokhimicheskiy ocherk rybovodnykh prudov kolkhoza im. Stalina, Bogodukhovskogo rayona)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Khar'kovsk. un-t, 1956, Vol 67, pp 107-116

ABSTRACT: As pertains to their saline indices, these ponds belong to the type possessing the highest nourishing value (their dry residue attains 300 mg/l). Qualitative composition of their water is marked by a heavy concentration of Ca ion (71.40 mg/l) and of bicarbonate ion HCO_3 (285.43 mg/l). An occasional introduction of fertilizer into the ponds is necessary to increase the N and P content for intensive pisci-

Card 1/2

14-57-6-12318

A Hydrochemical Description of Piscicultural Ponds (Cont.)

culture. It was observed that O_2 decreases sharply near the bottom. The author emphasizes the necessity of keeping a continous watch over the water's physical and chemical properties.

Card 2/2

G. D.

LITVINOVA, E. G., SOKOLOVA, I. K., STUKINA, L. E., AFANAS'YEV, V. P., KEYRIM-MARKUS, I. B., KUZNETSOVAK, S. S.,

"Production and investigation of dose fields for irradiation of experimental animals with protons of high energy"

report to be submitted for the Sympsoium on Biological Effects of Neutron Irradiations (IAEA), Upton Long Island, N. Y., 7-11 Oct 63.

L 1444-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/ETC/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m)/EWP(j)/EWA(h)/EWA(1) RM

ACCESSION NR: AT5023157 UR/2892/65/000/004/0102/0116

AUTHOR: Afanas'yev, V. P.; 44,55 Biskupchuk, A. M.; 44,55 Dudkin, V. Ye.; 44,55 Kovalev, Yu. Ye.; 44,55 79
Kuznetsov, V. G.; 44,55 Litvinova, E. G.; 44,55 Smirennyy, L. N. 44,55 (5+1)

TITLE: Experimental data on the shielding properties of materials with regard to high energy protons 44,55

SOURCE: Moscow. Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut. 44,55 Voprosy dozimetrii i zashchity ot izlucheniy, no. 4, 1965, 102-116

TOPIC TAGS: radiation shielding, proton beam, polyethylene, lead, aluminum, radiation dosimetry

ABSTRACT: Experiments on shielding against high-energy protons were conducted on the OIYaI synchrocyclotron in Dubno. The total absorbed tissue dose $Q(\delta)$ was measured in a thin layer of a detector placed parallel to the shielding plane. The dose attenuation and accumulation factor was determined from measurements of $Q(\delta)$ beyond a shielding screen of thickness δ:

$$f(\delta, E_0) = \frac{Q(\delta)}{Q(0)}.$$

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L 1444-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5023157

In all cases, the values of $Q(\delta)$ were normalized in conformity with the monitor readings. The experimental set-up is shown in fig. 1 of the Enclosure. The proton beam from absorber 1 passes through collimator 2 and is deflected by magnet 3 to collimator 4, thus producing a highly pure monochromatic beam of energy. The beam then passes through collimator 5 and ionization chamber M, and impinges directly (normal to the surface) on a layer of shielding material immediately adjacent to detector D. The detector was a flat ten-channel ionization chamber filled with a gas mixture (35% He + 65% Ar) which is capable of measuring the dose in tissue rads for energies of 1--660 Mev. The dimensions of the chamber were 500 × 300 mm. The characteristics of the materials used in the experiments are shown in table 1 of the Enclosure. Curves are given for the dose accumulation and attenuation factor for a wide beam of protons as a function of shield thickness for various materials at various beam energies. The curves show good agreement with theoretical calculations. Curves are also given for the mean tissue dose in a flat phantom as a function of the incident energy of protons in the absence of a shield. The curves agree quite well with theoretical calculations. The mean tissue dose $\bar{D}_t$ for a flat phantom with $\delta_{ph} = 30$ g/cm^2 is found behind a polyethylene shield at proton incident energies of 126, 260, 415 and 660 Mev. The maximum mean tissue dose for a thickness of 20 g/cm^2 is at a proton energy of 260 Mev, while at greater

L 1444-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5023157 ⑦

thicknesses, the maximum comes at 415 Mev. The mean tissue dose for 415-Mev pro-
tons remains practically unchanged up to a thickness of 50-60 g/cm^2 of polyethylene.
The 660-Mev proton dose is reduced beyond this thickness by a factor of only 2,
while the dose is practically zero at a thickness of 15 g/cm^2 for 126 Mev, and the
same is true at a thickness of ~40 g/cm^2 for 260-Mev protons. The attenuation
curves for the various materials are practically identical. Thus an equivalent
thickness of any of the materials studied may be substituted at proton energies of
126 and 260 Mev for a polyethylene shield. On this basis, curves are given for
mean tissue dose as a function of shielding thickness for various materials at
energies of 126 and 260 Mev. It is found that for a proton energy of 260 Mev, con-
sideration must be given to beam attenuation through inelastic interaction in the
shielding materials and in biological tissue. The method used in this investiga-
tion has not been verified for proton energies greater than 260 Mev and less than
126 Mev. Orig. art. has: 12 figures, 1 table. [14]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 007

ATD PRESS: 4100

Card 3/3

LITVINOVA, G.N.; BUKHALOVA, G.A.

A system consisting of sodium, potassium and calcium chlorides and fluorides. Zhur.neorg.khim. 11 no.1:175-179 Ja '66. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted February 8, 1965.

24(0)

AUTHOR: Litvinova, I. B. SOV/20-59-124-2-58/71

TITLE: The Effect of Cultivation Temperature Following the Exposure to Ionizing Radiation Upon the Reaction of Paramecia to Irradiation (Vliyaniye temperatury kul'tivirovaniya posle vozdeystviya ionizirúyushchey radiatsii na luchevuyu reaktsiyu u parametsiy)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 2, pp 448-451 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The reaction of the cell to irradiation consists of two processes taking place simultaneously: a) process of destruction which shows a direct dependence on the dose of irradiation; b) process of reproduction which is connected with the degree of the original damage and the ability of the cell to reproduce or substitute the damaged systems. Since the mechanisms of destruction and reproduction deviate from each other the processes a) and b) may be subject to unequal changes under the action of the same external agents. One of the important environmental factors are the changes of temperature during and after irradiation. Publications concerning this subject are very contradictory (Refs 1,2-5,6-10). The author tries to analyze the destruction and reproduction processes under conditions mentioned in the title in cells damaged by irradiation. For this reason she used paramecium caudatum which was kept in the Lozina-

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SOV/20-59-124-2-58/71

The Effect of Cultivation Temperature Following the Exposure to Ionizing Radiation Upon the Reaction of Paramecia to Irradiation

Lozinskiy medium (Ref 11) at 21° in the dark. The infusoria were irradiated with 100 kr (dose of 2680-5880 r/min) at 3-4°. The percentage of the surviving and the rate of division of individually cultivated paramecia (Ref 12) were investigated which were kept at temperatures of 12, 21, 24, 28, 30, and 34° after irradiation. These values were referred to the control in per cent. Figures 1-3 show the dependence of the rate of division on temperature, figure 4 the figures of the surviving paramecia. The results obtained show that the suppression of the rate of division of the infusoria irradiated with 100 kr and their following reproduction largely depends on the temperature under which the protozoa were cultivated after irradiation. The fact that the change of temperature acts strongest upon the rate of division at later periods after the irradiation (i.e. during the prevailing processes of reproduction) indicates that the reproduction depends in a higher degree on temperature than destruction does. At the same time it was proved that the suppression due to irradiation and the reproduction of the cell division depend less on temperature than the normal process of reproduction of infusoria. The survival (Fig 4) of the irradiated infusoria in a cultivation at 12-28° did not considerably differ

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SOV/20-59-124-2-58/71

The Effect of Cultivation Temperature Following the Exposure to Ionizing Radiation Upon the Reaction of Paramecia to Irradiation

from the control.- There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 12 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut morfologii zhivotnykh Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Animal Morphology of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: September 11, 1958, by A. L. Kursanov, Academician

SUBMITTED: September 10, 1958

Card 3/3

24(0)

AUTHOR: Litv~~inova, I. B.~~ SOV/20-124-3-53/67

TITLE: Temperature Effect After Irradiation on the Reaction of Paramecia as Caused by Different Doses of Ionizing Radiation (Vliyaniye temperatury posle oblucheniya na reaktsiyu parametsiy, vyzvannuyu raznymi dozami ioniziruyushchey radiatsii)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 3, pp 678-680 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The temperature effect constitutes a convenient analysis method of the radiation damage in biological objects (Refs 1,2). On a previous occasion (Ref 3) the authoress had proved that a postirradiational temperature influence (with 100 kr) has a stronger effect on the reparation process in infusoria than on the damaging process. If we presume that the increasing radiation dose enhances the destruction, the temperature effect on the destruction process can be established more definitely. Basing her work on this fact, the authoress studied the temperature effect on the fission rate and the survival of Paramecia treated with X-rays (150 and 300 kr). The temperature during exposition was 3 - 4°, incubation was carried out at 12, 21, and 28°. In the course of the first 24 hours, the reproduction of the infusoria was slowed down increasingly with decreasing breeding temperatures: at 12°, reproduction did

Card 1/3

SOV/20-124-3-53/67

Temperature Effect After Irradiation on the Reaction of Paramecia as Caused by Different Doses of Ionizing Radiation

not occur for several days (Figs 1,2). At 21°, the fission rate started to recover and was almost at its normal level on the 6th day. At 28°, this was the case after only 2 days. The survival rate of the infusoria after irradiation at different temperatures (Table 2) decreased during the 24 hours following irradiation, the fall being most marked at 12°. At 12°, deaths were also observed at later dates. With all radiation doses, the temperature effect on the fission rate is lowest during the first 24 hours following irradiation. With an increased radiation dose, and consequently with increased damage, the mitotic process shows a decreasing dependence on temperature (Fig 3). Thus we may speak of a relatively small temperature dependence of the destruction processes. From figure 4 it can be seen that the degree of radiation damage increases with decreasing breeding temperatures. By the temperature rise, the difference between the effects of increasing radiation doses is reduced. An increase in the radiation doses results in a narrowing of the temperature limits within which the survival rate is not reduced. The results obtained confirm the fact, recorded on an earlier occasion, that the reparation process is more temperature-dependent than is the damaging process (Ref 3).

SOV/20-124-3-53/67

Temperature Effect After Irradiation on the Reaction of Paramecia as Caused by Different Doses of Ionizing Radiation

These differences point to the possibility of controlling the radiation reaction of the cell by means of the breeding temperature. There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 3 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A. N. Severtsova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Animal Morphology imeni A. N. Severtsov of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: September 11, 1958, by A. L. Kursanov, Academician

SUBMITTED: September 10, 1958

Card 3/3

CHIGIRINSKIY, P.K.; LITVINOVA, I.P.; MIROSHNICHENKO, S.V.; YEREMENKO, T.D.

Alleviating the seasonal factors of work. Kons. i ov. prom. no.7: 33-36 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Konservnyy kombinat v Krymske.

LITVINOVA, I.P.; YEREMENKO, T.D.

Mechanization and automation of production processes in the Canning Combine in Krymsk. Kons. i ov. prom. no.7:41-42 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Konservnoy kombinat v Krymske.

FINKEL', M.Ya.; prinimali uchastiye: SHEVCHENKO, A.I.; KAUFMAN, A.S., [deceased]; STEPANENKO, V.S.; FEDOROV, N.I.; PAVLOVA, N.F.; AYZENBERG, L.G.; FAYNGOL'D, S.G.; LITVINOVA, K.I.; VASLYAYEV, G.P.; STETSENKO, Ye.Ya.; LITVINOVA, O.Yu.; USTINOVA, A.G.

Improvement of the saturation process in the production of ammonium sulfate. Koks i khim. no.7:43-46 '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Ukrainskiy uglekhimicheskiy institut (for Finkel').
2. Yasinovskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod (for Vaslyayev).
3. Giprokoks (for Ustinova).
(Ammonium sulfate)

Relation of resistance of thin PbS layers condensed on glass, to tim- [illegible] N. I. P[illegible] [illegible] Reznik A. [illegible]

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SOV/58-59-4-8591

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal Fizika, 1959, Nr 4, p 172 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Pastushuk, N.S., Litvinova, L.B., Reznik, M.V., Korsunskiy, M.I.

TITLE: Negative Photoconductivity in Thin Films of Selenium With Admixtures of Tellurium

PERIODICAL: Tr. Khar'kovsk. politekhn. in-ta, 1958, Vol 14, pp 111 - 115

ABSTRACT: Having obtained thin films of amorphous Se with an admixture of Te 10^{-5} cm thick by means of evaporation and condensation onto glass backings in a vacuum, the authors then activated them through the action of Hg vapors; whereupon they observed simultaneously positive and negative photoconductivity phenomena in these films. A steady value of light conductivity was established in the presence of dispersed daylight in the course of 15 - 20 minutes, while the relaxation time of the negative photoconductivity turned out to be 12 - 16 hours. (Khar'kovsk. politekhnich. in-t, USSR).

P.A.P.

Card 1/1

LITVINOVA, L.B

24(4) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3140

Akademiya nauk Ukrainskoy SSR. Institut fiziki

Fotoelektricheskiye i opticheskiye yavleniya v poluprovodnikakh; trudy pervogo vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po fotoelektricheskim i opticheskim yavleniyam v poluprovodnikakh, g. Kiyev, 20-26 noyabrya 1957 g (Photoelectric and Optical Phenomena in Semiconductors; Transactions of the First Conference on Photoelectric and Optical Phenomena in Semiconductors...) Kiyev, 1959. 403 p. 4,000 copies printed.

Additional Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Prezidium. Komissiya po poluprovodnikam.

Ed. of Publishing House: I. V. Kisina; Tech. Ed.: A. A. Matveychuk; Resp. Ed.: V. Ye. Lashkarev, Academician, Ukrainian SSR, Academy of Sciences.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientists in the field of semiconductor physics, solid state spectroscopy, and semiconductor devices. The collection will be useful to advanced students in universities and institutes of higher technical training specializing in the physics and technical application of semiconductors.

COVERAGE: The collection contains reports and information bulletins (the latter are indicated by asterisks) read at the First All-Union Conference on Optical and Photoelectric Phenomena in Semiconductors. A wide scope of problems in semiconductor physics and technology are considered: photoconductivity, photoelectromotive forces, optical properties, photoelectric cells and photoresistors, the actions of hard and corpuscular radiations, the properties of thin films and complex semiconductor systems, etc. The materials were prepared for publication by E. I. Rashboy, O. V. Snitko, K. B. Tolpygo, A. F. Lubchenko, and M. K. Sheynkman. References and discussion follow each article.

Photoelectric and Optical Phenomena (Cont.) SOV/3140

Yerofeichev, V. G., and L. N. Kurbatov. Recording the Photoconductivity of Lead Sulfide According to the Absorption of Microwaves 213

Butsko, M. I. Some Peculiarities of the Photoconductivity of Mercuric Sulfide (Theses) 219

5. Properties of Semiconductors in Thin Films

Korsunskiy, M. I., N. S. Pastushuk, L. B. Litvinova, O. D. Mokhov, and M. B. Reznik. Negative Photoconductivity in Layers of Selenium Treated With Mercury 220

Lisitsa, M.P., V. M. Mayevskiy, and N. G. Tsvelykh. Optical Properties of Thin Films of Some Semiconductors 227

Khalilov, A. Kh., M. I. Aliyev, A. A. Bashshaliyev, G. Aliyev, and E. Salayev. Investigation of the Optical Properties of Selenium With Admixtures of Iodine, Bromine,

Card 10/16

KORSUNSKIY, M.I.; LITVINOVA, L.B.; BOROVIKOVA, G.P.

Influence of small amounts of gallium on the position of the $L\alpha_{1,2}$ and $L\beta$ emission lines of germanium. Fiz. tver. tela 3 no.1:282-285 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut im.V.I.Lenina.
(Germanium--Spectra)

9.4177
26.2420

S/058/62/000/007/045/068
A061/A101

AUTHORS: Korsunskiy, M. I., Pastushuk, N. S., Litvinova, L. B., Mokhov, G. D., Reznik, M. B.

TITLE: Negative photoconductivity in mercury-doped selenium layers

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 7, 1962, 32, abstract 7E245 (In collection: "Fotoelektr. i optich. yavleniya v poluprovodnikakh". Kiyev, AN USSR, 1959, 220 - 226)

/B

TEXT: The photoconductivity of amorphous Se layers doped with mercury vapors was investigated. The layers were produced by evaporation of Se in vacuum and condensation on a glass backing. A comparatively low-inertial positive photoconductivity and an inertial negative one were observed when illuminating the layers with white light. On an increase in the concentration of mercury atoms in the layers the value of positive photoconductivity dropped, while that of negative photoconductivity rose to a certain limit, and thereupon dropped. Both negative and positive photoconductivity were examined as functions of the layer temperature, of the intensity and the spectral composition of light. In addition,

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Negative photoconductivity in...

S/058/62/000/007/045/068
A061/A101

the spectral dependence of absorption was measured in the near infrared (up to 2.5 μ).

V. Sidorov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

LITVINOVA, L.D.

Development of ovaries in cattle during the fetal period. Trudy Inst. eksp.biol. AN Kazakh.SSR 2:235-245 '54. (MIRA 10:2)
(COWS) (OVARIES)

LITVINOVA, L.D.

Development of ovaries in cattle during the postfetal period.
Trudy Inst.eksp.biol. AN Kazakh.SSR 2:246-264 '54. (MIRA 10:2)
(COWS) (OVARIES)

CHAGIROV, I.A., LITVINOVA, L.D.

Some data on the development of the fetus of saigas. Trudy Inst.
zool. AN Kazakh. SSR 13:111-124 '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Bet-Pak-Dala--Saiga) (Embryology--Mammals)

CHAGIROV, I.A.; LITVINOVA, L.D.; BERDIMURATOV, Zh.B.

Growth of some systems of organs in the fetuses of fine-wool sheep and argali Merino sheep in Kazakhstan. Trudy Inst. eksp. biol. AN Kazakh. SSR. 1:160-171 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

LITVINOVA, L.D.

Change in the histological structure of ovaries in sheep in embryonic period. Trudy Inst. eksp. biol. AN Kazakh. SSR. 1:246-254 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

LITVINOVA, L.D.

Structural changes in the thyroid gland of sheep in ontogeny.
Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. biol. nauk 3 no.6:89-95 N-D '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

L 51393-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4 RM

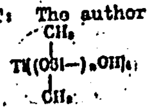
ACCESSION NR: AP5011249 UR/0190/65/007/004/0680/0687 3!

AUTHORS: Andrianov, K. A.; Golubkov, G. Ye.; Yelinek, V. I.; Kurasheva, N. A.; Manucharova, I. F.; Litvinova, L. F.; Artem'yev, B. K. 21 B

TITLE: Synthesis and properties of polytitanodimethylsiloxanes

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 7, no. 4, 1965, 680-687

TOPIC TAGS: organic synthesis, thermographic analysis, glass transition temperature, polycondensation

ABSTRACT: The authors synthesized titanodimethylsiloxane oligomers of the general formula  $Ti[(O\overset{CH_3}{\underset{CH_3}{Si}}-)_nOH]_4$, in which n may equal 9, 18, 25, 34, 42, 52, 80, or 104. Polycondensation was carried out at 200C. Thermographic analyses were made of the titanodimethylsiloxane oligomers and polymers, and the heat of fusion of the crystalline phase was determined; these data are tabulated. Electrical studies show that an increase in content of the hydroxyl group in the titanodimethylsiloxane oligomers leads to an increase in rigidity, a retardation in crystallization, and an increase in polarizability and dielectric loss. It is concluded that the relaxation

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L 51393-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011249

3

reaction of the compounds in an electric field is determined by the presence of the amorphous phase. The time of relaxation was found to be independent of the length of the polydimethylsiloxane branches. The glass point for the studied compounds was found to lie within the range from -120 to -180C. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR (Institute of Hetero-Organic Compounds, AN SSSR); Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N. S. Kurnakova (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry); Vsesoyuznyy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut im. V. I. Lenina (All-Union Electrical Engineering Institute)

SUBMITTED: 27Jun64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC, IC

NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 000

J0

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6025396 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0062/66/000/007/1145/1154

AUTHOR: Potrashko, A. I.; Yelinek, V. I.; Andrianov, K. A.; Zhdanov, A. A.; Gashnikova, N. N.; Golubkov, G. Ye.; Litvinova, L. F.

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B

ORG: All-Union Electrical Engineering Institute im. V. I. Lenin (Vsesoyuznyy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut); Institute of Organometallic Compounds, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Study of the conversions of polyorganosiloxanes in the course of thermal polycondensation and catalytic polymerization

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Ser khim, no. 7, 1966, 1145-1154

TOPIC TAGS: catalytic polymerization, polycondensation, siloxane

ABSTRACT: Changes in certain properties of polyorganosiloxanes were followed during their synthesis from organosiloxane oligomers of various compositions. IR spectroscopic analysis confirmed the structural differences in the oligomers obtained by double decomposition and hydrolytic polycondensation. In the process of thermal and catalytic conversions, these differences disappear, and the polymers have a similar structure independently of the method by which the original oligomers were prepared. It is postulated that thermal polycondensation involves the formation of oxygen bridges between the molecular chains as a result of condensation of hydroxyl groups, and hydrocarbon bridges as a result of oxidation of methyl groups of neighboring molecular chains; the

Card 1/2 UDC: 546.287+542.97+542.952+543.422

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ACC NR: AP6025396

relative importance of these two processes is determined by the composition and structure of the oligomers. Compared to thermal polycondensation, catalytic polymerization leads to the formation of polymers having a higher glass-transition temperature and a wider temperature range of the highly elastic state; this is due to a greater flexibility and mobility of the chains of their molecules owing to the opening of the cyclic links in the oligomer molecules. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 14Feb64/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 ULR

LIPSKIY, Yevgeniy Georgiyevich; LITVINOVA, L., red.

[New Crimean health resorts] Novye kurorty Kryma.
Simferopol', Izd-vo "Krym," 1965. 93 p.
(MIRA 18:9)

SHAPOREV, Foma Ferapontovich; LITVINOVA, L., red.

[Simeiz and Laspi; a regional study and guidebook]
Simeiz - Laspi; kraevedcheskii ocherk-putevoditel'.
Simferopol', Izd-vo "Krym," 1965. 108 p.
(MIRA 18:7)

2.

L 51394-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5011250 UR/0190/65/007/004/0688/0695

33

AUTHORS: Andrianov, K. A.; Golubkov, G. Ye.; Yelinek, V. I.; Kurasheva, N. A.; 30
Manucharova, I. F.; [illegible]; [illegible] B.

TITLE: X-ray studies of polytitanodimethylsiloxanes

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 7, no. 4, 1965, 688-695, and insert facing p. 688

TOPIC TAGS: x ray study, polymer, titanium compound, structure analysis

ABSTRACT: The structure of polytitanodimethylsiloxanes was studied by means of x-ray structure analysis at room temperature and at -120C. The x-ray photographs were taken with CuK radiation ($\lambda = 1.54$ Å), and the interplanar distances were computed by the Bragg-Wulff formula. The data are tabulated. Results show that the oligomers and polymers are amorphous at room temperature. The structure is characterized by bundle packing of the dimethylsiloxane branches, identical to the packing of molecular chains in polymethylsiloxane. It was found that titanodimethylsiloxane oligomers with terminal hydroxyl groups for $n \geq 42$, polymers with $n \geq 36$, and oligomers with terminal trimethylsilane groups with $n \geq 23$ crystallize in approximately the same temperature range as polydimethylsiloxanes, and the structures of

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the crystalline phases are identical. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 tables.

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SELEZNEV, A.K.; STEPURO, S.I.; Prinimali uchastiye: PONOMAREVA, G.F.; LITVINOVA, L.I.; RAKITSKAYA, N.M.; REVYAGINA, M.I.

Using β-chloroethers in a mixture with dichlorides for low-temperature dewaxing of lubricants. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 6 no.4:55-57 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Groznenskiy neftyanoy institut i Groznenskiy neftemaslovyy zavod.

(Lubrication and lubricants)
(Ethers) (Chlorides)

SELEZNEV, A.K.; STEPURO, S.I.; Prinimali uchastiye: PANTELEYEVA, T.M.; LITVINOVA, L.I.; PONOMAREVA, G.F.; MARDIYANTS, Z.A.

Use of β -chloroethyl ether mixed with dichloroethane for deparaffining aviation lubricants. Zhur. prikl. khim. 34 no.5: 1179-1180 My '61. (MIRA 16:8)

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(Lubrication and lubricants)

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AUTHORS: Bondarev, P. G., Zusmanovskaya, L. L., Kut'kov, A. A., Litvinova, L. M., Pyatnitskiy, A. A.

TITLE: Mechanical Properties of Caprone at Low Temperatures

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, 1960, No. 12, pp. 43 - 45

TEXT: To study the effect of low temperatures on the mechanical properties of polyamides, the authors made a number of mechanical tests on samples cooled down to -60°C. Samples from "Б" ("B") caprone resin were tested which had been cast in an autoclave, in a hand-operated injection press, and in a press with hydraulic drive, since the type of casting device applied is known to have a certain influence on the mechanical properties of products. Besides, different casting methods and heat treatments were used. In the low-temperature tests, five stages were distinguished: 1) Temperature-change stability test according to ГОСТ 928-56 (GOST 928-56), 2) test of samples cooled down to -50°C, 3) investigation of the reversibility of original mechanical properties of samples which had been briefly cooled and then brought to normal

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Mechanical Properties of Caprone at Low Temperatures
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temperature, 4) determination of mechanical properties of samples which had been subjected to several cycles of temperature change in the range of from + 20 to -60°C, and 5) determination of mechanical properties of samples kept at -60°C for 100 hours. The tests for tension, compression, static bending, and impact strength were made according to GOST 4649-55, 4651-49, 4648-56, and 4647-55 (for normal temperatures). The limits of tensile, compressive and static flexural strength were determined on a 50-t tearing machine "Amsler". Impact strength was tested by means of a pendulum hammer (GOST 4647-55). The samples were cooled in an МПС-500 (MPS-500) device of the firm "Nema". All caprone samples stood the temperature-change test according to GOST 928-56. The tearing strength increased slightly at low temperatures (up to -60°C) with falling temperature, the specific impact strength dropped appreciably, the limit of compressive strength increased slightly, and the limit of static flexural strength dropped considerably. The mechanical properties of caprone regenerated at normal temperature, irrespective of the fact whether it had been kept at low temperatures for a short or a long period, once or repeatedly. In the impact test, uncooled samples do not break but bend and crack between two supports (Fig.1); "frozen" samples

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Mechanical Properties of Caprone at Low Temperatures

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are distinguished by high brittleness (Fig.2), and samples which had been cooled and then brought back to normal temperautre behave like uncooled samples (Fig.3). Maximum tearing strength at low temperatures is observed in samples which had been previously treated with paraffin in a vapor bath, maximum impact strength in samples which had not been treated with water or vapor. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 4 references: 3 Soviet and 1 German.

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